

URBAN DISTRICT OF FULWOOD.



REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year ended 31st December, 1937.



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PRESTON :

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1938.

To the Chairman and Members of the Fulwood Urban District Council.

Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my Annual Report as your Medical Officer of Health on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Fulwood Urban District for the year ended 31st December, 1937.

The statement is compiled, as far as practicable, as to contents and arrangements, on the Circular of the Ministry of Health, No. 1650, dated 4th October, 1937.

Following my usual custom, in a few prefatory remarks, I draw attention to points of interest as regards the year's statistics, &c.

Population.—The Registrar-General supplies the estimated population on which the year's statistics are based; the estimate for 1937 is 10,690, which shows an increase of 460 on that of the previous year.

Births and Birth rates.—The birth rate for the year under review is the highest for the District since 1920, viz., 12·9 per thousand of the estimated population, 1·8 per thousand above the 1936 rate, and 3·2 per thousand higher than the average of the five years 1932-1936.

Deaths and Death rates.—A satisfactory decline is recorded in the death rate—13·0 per thousand against 15·8 in 1936, and 13·6 for the five years 1932-1936.

The infant death-rate is also slightly more favourable than the preceding year—36 per thousand births as compared with 43 in the preceding twelve months.

No maternal deaths took place in 1937 amongst women belonging to the Urban District.

The cancer death-rate shows a slight reduction, and the tuberculosis death-rate a small increase.

All these annual rates, in a comparatively small district, are liable to fluctuation, a few deaths, up or down, influence the mortality averages fairly considerably.

Infectious Diseases.—No special observations are called for in regard to infectious disease in 1937. The record is quite satisfactory—reductions in the scarlet fever and diphtheria notifications and the entire absence of enteric fever.

Sanitary Supervision.—The administration of the health services and the general supervision of sanitary matters are, in my opinion, well carried out. Housing conditions, inspection of milk producing premises, control of infectious diseases, refuse removal, &c., are subjects of almost daily attention from your health officials.

House extension in the district continues, although the number of new dwellings for 1937 shows a decrease as compared with the preceding three years:—138 in 1937 (Fulwood 80, Broughton 58), 178 in 1936, 175 in 1935, and 255 in 1934.

In presenting this report I want specially to mention two matters deserving careful and early attention. One is the sewerage of the newly added area to Fulwood and this I have mentioned in the body of the report; the second is the question of the water supply of the Township. The ever increasing growth, both in area and housing, does, in my opinion, call for an early development to increase the quantity of water available from local sources owned by the Council. The present upland gathering grounds prove insufficient. The chemical analysis of the water is perfectly satisfactory, but the question of an increased local supply is one of great importance.

May I say thank you to the Council for the kindness and courtesy always extended to me; to the officials I wish to express my indebtedness, and especially to Mr. Higginson, the Sanitary Inspector.

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES J. TRIMBLE,

June, 1938.

Medical Officer of Health.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area in Acres—3,268.

Population—(Census 1931):—7,387.

Registrar-General's estimate of resident population, 1937:—10,360.

Number of inhabited houses (Census, 1931)—1,501. End of 1937 according to Rate Books—3,004.

Rateable Value—£77,703.

Sum represented by a penny rate—£323.

Social conditions, including the chief industries carried on in the area:—

The District is purely residential. There is one steam laundry; Several public institutions: Public Assistance, Barracks, Poor Law School, Harris Orphanage, Homes for the Blind, Little Sisters of the Poor, Carmelite Convent; Milk producing farms on the outskirts.

Extent of unemployment—None evident.

The influence of any particular occupation on public health—No trades or workshops in the district, except an up-to-date steam laundry.
No adverse influence.

Vital Statistics.

		Total.	M.	F.	
Live Births	Legitimate	131	64	67	Birth-rate per 1000 of the estimated resident population 12.9
	Illegitimate	7	2	5	
	Total	138	66	72	
Stillbirths	...	7	4	3	Rate per 1000 Total (live and still) Births 48
Deaths	...	140	71	69	Crude death-rate per 1000 of the estimated resident population †13.0
Deaths from Puerperal sepsis—Nil.					
Death-rate per 1000 total (live and still) births ... Nil.					
Death-rate of Infants under one year of age:—					
	All infants per 1000 live births	...	...	...	36
	Legitimate infants per 1000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	38
	Illegitimate infants per 1000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	Nil.

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)—13.

„ Measles (all ages)—Nil.

„ Whooping Cough (all ages)—Nil.

„ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)—Nil.

† 1937 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor 0.87) = 11.3 per 1000.

Population—10,690	Per 1000 of Estimated Population.				Maternal Mortality Rate.		Rate of Deaths under One Year Per 1000 Live Births.
	Live Birth-rate.	Crude Death-rate.	Death-rate from Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Death-rate from Cancer.	Per 1000 Live Births.	Per 1000 Total (Live and Still) Births.	
Mean of 5 years 1932—1936	9·7	13·6	0·17	1·81	6·05	5·69	37
1936 ...	11·1	15·8	0·09	2·14	8·77	8·06	43
1937 ...	12·9	†13·0	0·18	1·21	Nil.	Nil.	36
Increase or Decrease in 1937 on Five Years' Average 1932—1936	+3·2	—0·6	+0·01	—0·60	—6·05	—5·69	—1
Previous Year ...	+1·8	—2·8	+0·09	—0·93	—8·77	—8·06	—7

† 1937 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor, 0·87) = 11·3 per 1,000.

The reduction in the death-rate for 1937 as compared with 1936—2·8 per 1000 of the population—is mainly due to the diminution in the fatalities from the following causes:—heart disease 40 as compared with 55, cancer 13 against 22, and other circulatory diseases 7 against 14. Nephritis contributed 13 deaths against 7, and cerebral haemorrhage 11 against 8. Apart from these the causes of mortality do not call for comment.

The statistics with regard to the number of births and deaths have been supplied by the Registrar-General through the County Public Health Department. The numbers of births and deaths referred to in this report are those “registered” during the calendar year, corrected for inward and outward transfers.

Population.—Census Enumeration, 1931.—The Census (1931) population of the Urban District of Fulwood as constituted at 30th June, 1935, was 8,816 (males 4,329, females 4,487), as compared with 6,595 at the Census of 1921. The number of private families was 1,922 and there were 1,876 structurally separate dwellings occupied.

The Fulwood population at the 1931 Census included over two thousand persons resident in public and other institutions as set out below:—

<i>Institution.</i>	<i>Persons.</i>
Preston Poor Law Institution ...	668
Fulwood Military Barracks ...	735
Joint Isolation Hospital ...	53
Home for the Blind ...	74
Catholic Poor Law School for Boys ...	274
Harris Orphanage for Girls ...	92
Little Sisters of the Poor for aged persons ...	149
Carmelite Convent ...	18

Estimated population, 1937.—The Registrar-General's estimate of the population for the middle of the year 1937 is 10,360, the figure on which the rates in this report are calculated.

Births and Birth-rate.

According to the Registrar-General the total number of live births registered in or belonging to the Urban District during the year ended the 31st December, 1937, numbered 138 (males 66, females 72). There were seven stillbirths registered. In the year 1936 the births numbered 114; 87 in 1935; 93 in 1934; 60 in 1933; 79 in 1932; 73 in 1931; and 73 in 1930.

The live birth-rate for the year 1937, calculated on the estimated population previously given, corresponded to 12.9 per thousand, 1.8 above the rate for the year 1936, and 3.2 per 1000 above the average for the five years 1932-1936.

The live birth-rate for the whole of England and Wales was 14.9 per 1,000 for the year 1937.

Deaths and Death-rate.

The statistics supplied by the Registrar-General show that the total number of deaths "registered" in Fulwood during the year 1937 was 442; of these 328 were of persons not belonging to the Urban District, that is deaths, mainly in the public institutions, of persons whose place of residence was in some other district. These deaths have been transferred to the areas to which the persons belong. Twenty-six deaths of Fulwood residents took place outside the Urban District, and these, known as inward transfers, are included in the local statistics.

The nett deaths therefore credited to Fulwood during the year 1937 were 140, (males 71, females 69); these were distributed as under:—

District proper	70	} 96
Inward Transfers	..	...	..	...	26
Convent of Little Sisters	...	...	...	...	28
Sharoe Green Hospital and Public Assistance Institution					16	
					140	

The "crude" death-rate of the Urban District, calculated on the estimated population is 13.0 per 1000, 2.8 below the rate for the year 1936. In 1935 and 1934 the death-rate was 13.3; 13.1 in 1933; 12.5 in 1932; 14.6 in 1931 and 11.5 in 1930. The average death-rate for the 5 years, 1932-1936, was 13.6.

The Registrar-General has again supplied a comparability factor for adjusting local death-rates. This factor takes into account the varying population constitution, including sex and age distribution, to make every district comparable, from the mortality point of view, with the crude death-rate of the country as a whole or with similarly adjusted death-rates for other areas. This comparability factor for the Urban District is 0.87.

The "adjusted" death-rate for the Urban District using this comparability factor is 11.3 per 1000.

The death-rate for the whole of England and Wales in 1937 was 12·4 per 1000 of the estimated population.

The tabulated statement below, supplied by the Registrar-General, analyses the causes of death, distinguishing males and females :—

Causes of Death.			Males.	Females.
All Causes .....	.....	.....	71	69
Influenza .....	.....	.....	5	3
Encephalitis lethargica.....	.....	.....	1	...
Respiratory tuberculosis .....	.....	.....	2	...
General paralysis .....	.....	.....	...	1
Cancer .....	.....	.....	6	7
Diabetes .....	.....	.....	...	2
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c. ....	.....	.....	5	6
Heart disease .....	.....	.....	17	23
Other circulatory diseases .....	.....	.....	5	2
Bronchitis .....	.....	.....	2	1
Pneumonia .....	.....	.....	1	3
Peptic ulcer .....	.....	.....	2	...
Appendicitis ... ..	.....	.....	1	...
Other digestive diseases .....	.....	.....	3	1
Nephritis .....	.....	.....	6	7
Other liver diseases .....	.....	.....	...	1
Congenital causes, &c. ....	.....	.....	2	2
Senility .....	.....	.....	...	3
Suicide .....	.....	.....	1	...
Other violence .....	.....	.....	1	1
Other defined causes .....	.....	.....	11	6
Deaths of Infants { Total .....	.....	.....	2	3
under 1 year { Legitimate .....	.....	.....	2	3
{ Illegitimate .....	.....	.....	...	...
Live births { Total .....	.....	.....	66	72
{ Legitimate .....	.....	.....	64	67
{ Illegitimate .....	.....	.....	2	5
Still births { Total .....	.....	.....	4	3
{ Legitimate .....	.....	.....	3	3
{ Illegitimate .....	.....	.....	1	...
Resident population .. ...	.....	.....	10,360	

Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis.)

Two deaths were attributed to Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the year 1937, corresponding to a death-rate of 0·18 per 1000; in 1936 there was only one death from this disease.

Cancer.

Thirteen deaths were registered as due to Cancer (6 males, 7 females), as compared with 22 deaths in 1936, 17 in 1935, 13 in 1934, 15 in 1933 and 13 in 1922.

Other Deaths.

Heart disease contributed 40 deaths against 55 in 1936, 40 in 1935, 38 in 1934, 34 in 1933 and 30 in 1932. Influenza caused 8 deaths; Cerebral Haemorrhage 11 deaths.

Infantile Mortality.

Five infant deaths were registered in 1937, the same number as in 1936 and 1935. The infant death-rate corresponded to 36 per 1000 live births. Last year this rate was 43 per 1000 births, 57 in 1935, 10 in 1934; 50 in 1933; 25 in 1932; 82 in 1931; and 68 in 1930.

The infant death-rate for England and Wales in 1937 was 58 per 1000 births.

General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

The Public Health Officers of the authority :—

Medical Officer of Health—C. J. Trimble, D.P.H. Part time. Not in general practice.

Other public appointments held by him—M.O.H. Preston Rural and Walton-le-Dale Urban District. Certifying Factory Surgeon.

Sanitary Inspector—Frank Higginson, A.R.San.I.

Part time. Other appointments—Rating and Valuation Officer and Collector.

There has been no fresh or additional local services introduced during the year under report. All the services detailed in former reports have been maintained, operating with a high standard of efficiency.

Veterinary Services—When necessary, advice and help from the County Council Panel of Veterinary Surgeons can always be relied upon.

Vaccination—The County Council has provided a Public Vaccinator for the district :—Dr. R. Slater. Dr. J. Laurie is the Public Vaccinator at the Fulwood Institution.

Laboratory Facilities.

The Laboratory attached to the Preston Royal Infirmary is available, here all Bacteriological and Pathological examinations are carried out and reported on. Water and Food analyses go to the Laboratory belonging to the County Council at Preston. Foods, except in special instances, are collected and dealt with by Special Inspectors under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, drawn from the County Police Force.

Ambulance Transport Facilities.

So far as my knowledge goes there is ample Ambulance Transport, there has never been any failure in case of urgent necessity. The Preston Corporation, under arrangement, provide this service for all neighbouring local authorities. In addition, motor ambulance transport can be obtained from firms keeping these vehicles.

Nursing in the Home.

The Council does not accept responsibility in this direction, but the Preston Nursing Association deals with Fulwood, and the Provident Scheme in operation in Preston County Borough extends into this township. I am told many people avail themselves of these facilities, the number of visits paid in 1937 was very considerable.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

No clinics or treatment centres are held in Fulwood, but the Lancashire County School Medical Service provides a wide field of this assistance and treatment, but all these clinics are a long way from Fulwood, the nearest is at Longridge. There are two factors against much use being made of clinic treatment, first, we have few babies, and secondly, the majority of the population would not make use of these treatment centres.

Some visits are paid to young children under the County scheme. I give the particulars :—

Home Visits—Infants under 1 year :—

No. of first visits	14
No. of re-visits	70

Children 1-5 years of age :—

No. of visits	19
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There are no registered nursing homes in the district, but there are several nearby in the adjoining County Borough.

Midwives.—I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health for the following notes re the Midwives Act of 1936 :

Under the provisions of the Midwives Act, 1936, the Lancashire County Council is required to provide, either directly, or by arrangement, a domiciliary service of whole-time salaried midwives adequate for the needs of its area. The midwives so employed are available for attendance on patients in their own homes either as midwives or as maternity nurses during childbirth and from time to time during the fourteen days immediately after childbirth.

The main purpose of the Act is to improve the standard of domiciliary midwifery in England and Wales as an important step in the improvement of the maternity services and

in the campaign for reducing maternal mortality. At the same time, the whole status of the midwifery profession will be raised by providing adequate salaries and secure prospects for those midwives who enter the new service and by compensating those who retire within a specified period and so reducing the present overcrowding in the ranks of the profession. The Act also provides for the prohibition of maternity nursing by unqualified persons in any area by Order of the Minister as soon as he is satisfied that the new service in that area is adequate. In addition provision is made for the periodical attendance at post-certificate courses of all practising midwives.

The Lancashire County Council have entered into an Agreement with the Broughton and District Nursing Association through the Lancashire County Nursing Association, under which the Broughton Association have undertaken to provide a domiciliary midwifery service for the whole of the Fulwood Urban district.

The fees charged to the patient for the maternity services of the district nurse are :—

	For attendance.		
	As midwife.	As maternity nurse.	At miscarriage.
Contributors to District Nursing Association ...	£1	15s.	10s.
Non-Contributors to District Nursing Association ...	£1 10s. od.	£1 5s. od.	10s.

Provision is made in the County Council scheme for a remission of fees in necessitous cases.

The particulars of the district nurse employed by the Broughton Association are given below :

Miss Margaret E. Johnson, Queen's Nurse, S.C.M.,
 " Brynville," Woodplumpton Road,
 Cadley, Near Preston. Tel. No. Preston 6368.

Hospitals.

Voluntary.

The Preston Royal Infirmary provides wholly for the Hospital requirements of Fulwood. It is an institution of a very up-to-date character, rendering a magnificent service. Admissions—all urgencies and by subscribers' and payment cards. There is another Voluntary Hospital in Preston, " St. Joseph's," although not so large the several departments are equally good, admission is on the same lines as the Preston Infirmary.

Public Assistance and Infectious Hospitals.

The Public Assistance Hospital forms a portion of the Public Assistance Institution and is situated within this Urban District; the Sharoe Green Maternity Hospital and the Fulwood and Longridge Joint Hospital for infectious disease are also in Fulwood. There is no lack of Hospital accommodation. In addition the Public Health Department of the Lancashire County Council provides Hospital assistance for Children, Tuberculosis, Maternity and Venereal Disease. Mental treatment and mental deficiency cases go to the Mental Hospitals administered by the Lancashire Mental Hospitals Board.

There is a Joint Hospital for Small pox situated at Elswick. Fulwood is one of the constituent Authorities.

Poor Law medical help is available through the Relieving Officers. Dr. R. Slater holds the appointments of District Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator.

There is no position demanding assistance occasioned through accident or disease that is not met.

Legislation.

Legislation in force.—Acts and Orders.

The following adoptive Acts are in force in the Urban District.

- (a) Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890—Date of adoption 1-11-22.
- (b) Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907—Parts II, III and IV, 11-11-22.
- (c) Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, 30-12-1907.
- (d) Chicken-pox notifiable for another year. (Renewable yearly.)

Bye-Laws in Force.

Revised and sanctioned by the Ministry :

- (a) New Streets and Buildings.
- (b) Drainage of Existing Buildings.
- (c) Slaughter-Houses.
- (d) Nuisances.
- (e) Tents, Vans, &c.

New Legislation in 1937.

Set out below is a list of the main features of Public Health Legislation, Circulars and Orders of 1937.

New (Public Health) Legislation in 1937.

The Milk (Amendment) Act, 1937.

The Public Health (Drainage of Trade Premises) Act, 1937.

Statutory Rules and Orders, 1937, &c.

The Orders issued during the year under report related to housing, factories and workshops, shops, imported food, &c. The Ministry of Health issued during the year memos and circulars in regard to housing, overcrowding, movable dwellings, imported foods, meat inspection, &c. Model Bye-Laws were drafted in respect of removal of house refuse, prevention of nuisances, new street and buildings, smoke abatement, fish frying and offensive trades, &c.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Water Supply.

The water supply of the urban district is obtained from the upland gathering area on Beacon Fell and Saddle Fell, together with a supply from the Fylde Water Board and the Preston Corporation.

The whole of the dwelling houses in the district, 3004 in number, obtain their supply direct from the mains. Chemical analysis shows the water to be of a satisfactory character.

A comprehensive statement in regard to the water supply is contained in the report of the Water Engineer, extracts from which are appended to this report.

The extension of the urban district and the increase in population render it necessary, in my opinion, for a careful review of the water supply, and I am pleased to note that this important question is receiving the serious consideration of the Council.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

The method of sewage treatment is by open septic tanks, sprinklers, sand beds and land filtration.

The extension of the disposal works at Cottam, the sewerage of the added Broughton Wards and the construction of works to deal with the Broughton sewage are under consideration. Further details in regard to this subject, and the action taken in 1937 are contained in the Surveyor's report given later in this report.

As regards the added area of Broughton, I am definitely of opinion that it is desirable in the interests of the public health, that a sewerage scheme should be put in hand at the earliest practicable moment. It is a matter of some urgency and I sincerely trust that the Conference between the Local Authorities concerned will be productive of early action.

Rivers and Streams.

The Ribble Watershed Joint Committee has jurisdiction in regard to river and stream pollution over the whole of this area.

Closest Accommodation.

Water-carriage is the system in vogue throughout the district ; there is only 1 privy midden at an outlying farm, and 12 pail closets also in outlying parts. Fresh water closets number 4506 and movable ashbins 2933.

Public Cleansing, Removal of House Refuse, &c.

Details as to the work involved in the collection and disposal of house refuse are contained in the report of Mr. Smith, the Surveyor and Engineer. The work performed included the emptying of 148,430 ashbins. The refuse is disposed of at tips at Broughton Towers and at a farm in Longsands Lane.

Sanitary Inspection of the District.

The report of Mr. Higginson, Sanitary Inspector, which is appended to this report deals with the general sanitary work carried out during the year. The Statutory report with regard to factories and workshops is also appended.

Schools.

Fulwood.—It is anticipated that the new Council school at Fulwood will be opened for instruction on the 25th April, 1938, when the Fulwood and Cadley C.E. school will be closed.

Housing.

The housing conditions of the district may be classed as satisfactory. The houses are mainly good class dwellings, mostly owner-occupied. Many new semi-detached villas have been erected in recent years, and all new houses are of a good type. There is no apparent shortage, no evidence of overcrowding (1 case called for action), and no action is called for in regards to clearance or improvement areas.

Housing Statistics.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b)	...	...	138
(i) By the Local Authority	...	...	None
(ii) By other Local Authorities	...	...	None
(iii) By other bodies or persons	...	...	138
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :			
(i) By the Local Authority	...	...	None
(ii) By other bodies or persons	...	...	None

Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year :—

1. (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	126
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	126

Regional Town Planning.

The Surveyor's Report appended gives information as to the present position in this matter.

Open Spaces and Playing Fields.

Reference to this matter is contained in the Surveyor's report.

Inspection and Supervision of Foods.

Milk.—Constant supervision of the milk producing farms takes places; the 47 dairy farms, on which there are approximately 956 cows, are regularly inspected. Milk producing premises and methods of production have improved vastly in recent years, although, in some instances, there is room for further improvement. Personal cleanliness by the milkers is of first importance; given this, and shippens kept clean and tidy, no dirty milk should exist. Milk of Grade A standard should be produced at *every* farm.

Milk and Dairies.—During the year 1937 the County Public Health Department received 5 notifications, mainly from County Boroughs, that tubercle bacilli had been found in milk produced in the Fulwood Urban District. In each case one of the County Veterinary Surgeons examined the animals at the farms concerned and during the course of these investigations obtained 34 samples of milk and examined 115 cows. Five animals giving tuberculous milk were reported for slaughter under the Tuberculosis Order of 1925.

Milk in Schools Scheme.—The children attending three schools in the Fulwood Urban District received daily supplies of milk under the above scheme during the twelve months ended 31st December, 1937. The milk is obtained from sources approved by the County Council and the supplies are examined each quarter for the presence of tubercle bacilli. Of the 12 samples of milk obtained one was found affected and immediate steps were taken to have a veterinary examination of the herd concerned and the affected cow was removed for slaughter under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

Meat Inspection.—Examination of carcasses at the licensed slaughter houses in the district regularly made; meat shops are periodically inspected, and all slaughterings at farms are notified. The extent of killings in 1937 was—Cows 204, Sheep 1020, Pigs 324. Most of the meat is inspected in the neighbouring County Borough.

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act.—Below is given a statement as to the samples taken in Fulwood during 1937 by the County Authority:—

No. of Samples.	Particulars of Samples taken	Proceedings Instituted.	Remarks.
10	Milk	Nil.	Genuine
1	Baking Powder	Nil.	Do.
1	Coffee	Nil.	Do.
1	Lard	Nil.	Do.

Tuberculosis (Animals) Order, 1925.

Fourteen animals were reported from Fulwood during the year to the County Agricultural Committee for slaughter under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925, 5 by the owners and 9 by the County Public Health Department. Nine were found to have tuberculous udders, four had tuberculous emaciation and one otherwise affected. The amount of compensation paid was £108 15s. od. less salvage received amounting to £48 2s. 6d.

Prevalence and Control over Infectious and other Diseases.

Fulwood usually is not seriously affected by the presence of infectious diseases. The year under report was no exception. Scarlet fever gave rise to only 5 cases as compared with 12 cases in 1936, and the same number in 1935. Diphtheria contributed 5 cases against 6 in the previous year. Enteric fever was entirely absent. Four of the scarlet fever cases and all the diphtherias were isolated in the Joint Hospital. Houses disinfected numbered 13, and articles 110. In January Influenza necessitated two school closures for a short period.

The below table classifies Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) :—

Disease.	Cases Notified.														Total Deaths.	Hospital.	
	Total Cases at all ages.	Years.														Total Cases removed to Hospital.	Deaths in Hospital of persons belonging to District.
		Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 & over.				
Scarlet Fever	...	5	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...
Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup		5	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	5	...
Acute Primary Pneumonia	}	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	3	3	4	...	...
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia																	
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	*16	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	12	2	...	...	...	...	16	...
Cerebro-spinal Fever		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia neonatorum	...	*1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Totals	...	*40	1	...	...	1	1	3	2	5	15	5	3	4	4	25	...

*Includes the following cases :—*Sharoe Green Hospital*: Puerperal Pyrexia 16, Ophthalmia Neonatorum 1.

The distribution of specified diseases over a series of years 1921-1937 :—

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Puerperal Pyrexia.
1921	46	11	...	2	3	...
1922	12	6	1	4	1	...
1923	7	...	...	3	...	...
1924	3	...	...	5	1	...
1925	17	5	3	1	1	...
1926	6	3	...	3	...	1
1927	11	2	1	7	2	3
1928	29	12	1	8	1	6
1929	7	7	...	10	...	10
1930	11	6	...	1	1	5
1931	8	3	2	4	3	12
1932	14	2	3	2	2	4
1933	15	3	...	3	...	7
1934	20	3	1	3	2	8
1935	12	4	...	1	...	4
1936	12	6	2	3	...	10
1937	5	5	...	2	...	*16

*In Sharoe Green Hospital.

Tuberculosis.

Primary notifications are included in this table as also are other new cases coming to my notice. New Cases and Mortality during 1937 :—

	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Years								
0—1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1—5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5—10	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
10—15	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
15—20	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
20—25	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
25—35	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	...
35—45	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
45—55	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55—65	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
65 and upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	6	5	2	2	2	...	...	...

Treatment of Tuberculosis.

The scheme for the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis in the administrative county is in the hands of the Lancashire County Council, who have a staff of consultant tuberculosis officers and tuberculosis health visitors working from a number of dispensaries in the County. Tuberculous patients in the urban district are served by the County Branch Dispensary at 12 Walton's Parade, Preston. Full co-operation exists with the tuberculosis officers (Dr. G. H. Leigh and Dr. F. C. S. Bradbury) covering the area around Preston.

The following statement (supplied by the Central Tuberculosis Officer for the County) shows the action taken in regard to patients in the urban district during 1937 :—

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
No. of patients granted :—			
Sanatorium treatment	5	—	5
Pulmonary Hospital treatment ...	1	—	1
General or special Hospital treatment	1	1	2
Artificial light treatment	—	2	2
General dispensary supervision, with provision of special nourishment	5	—	5
General dispensary supervision or treatment	24	2	26
No. of patients taken from register as recovered	2	3	5
No. of patients under treatment on 31st December, 1937	24	4	28
The 28 patients under treatment were classified as under :—			
Pulmonary	17	—	17
Non-Pulmonary	7	4	11

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925 and 1936.

No action was necessary under the above during the year under report.

Health Services.—Certain printed instructions and information issued by the Ministry of Health bearing on local health services were issued through the Post Office and also through your Rates Offices. Further information regarding all health services can at any time be obtained through the Medical Officer of Health.

The following Reports bearing on the public health are appended :—

- (1). Sanitary Inspector.
- (2). Surveyor and Water Engineer (Extracts)
- (3). Summary Form issued by the County Medical Officer of Health.
- (4). Factories and Workshops.

Yours obediently,

CHARLES J. TRIMBLE,

June, 1938.

Medical Officer of Health.

Report of the Sanitary Inspector for the Year 1937.

Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report as Sanitary Inspector for the year 1937.

50 cases of Infectious Diseases were notified or ascertained, an increase of 5 as compared with last year. These were duly recorded on the Register and reported to the Ministry of Health and the Lancashire County Council each week.

The table below shews the number of cases of each disease :—

Scarlet Fever	5	Diphtheria	5
Pneumonia	10	Puerperal Pyrexia	16
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	Ophthalmia	1
Erysipelas	2	Chicken Pox	5
Measles	3	Whooping Cough	2

Out of a total of 50 cases notified or ascertained 25 were removed to the Isolation Hospital for treatment. The premises were immediately disinfected and 110 articles of clothing and bedding were fumigated.

The cases not removed to Isolation Hospital were nursed at home, or in the Institution in which they occurred, an examination of the premises was made and contacts examined and supervised.

26 Refugee children from Spain were received into the St. Vincent's Home. Your Medical Officer of Health and myself visited this Home and made an examination of the children, who were found to be in a clean condition and free from disease.

15 cases of Tuberculosis, an increase of 5 over the previous year, were reported and recorded on the Tuberculosis Register for the District.

The measurement of the houses under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1935, was completed, some 700 houses being examined, and the number of Permitted Persons calculated in accordance with the Schedule to the Act.

Applications to the number of 51 have been received from owners of property, and Certificates of the Permitted Number have been issued to the applicants.

Samples of milk supplied to the following schools in the district were taken each quarter :—

St Vincent's School. Fulwood & Cadley School. Infant Council School.
and submitted to the Preston Royal Infirmary Laboratory for analysis.

During the quarter ended 31st March, one sample was found to contain tubercle bacilli, Examination of the herd from which the milk was obtained followed—the offending animal was discovered and ordered to be slaughtered.

Under the Shops' Act, 1934, a total of 86 premises were examined and particulars recorded in the Shops' Act Register. These examinations covered the ventilation, temperature, sanitary conveniences, washing facilities, facilities for meals and lighting.

At the same time, and on behalf of the Lancashire County Council, I made an examination of the conditions of hours of employment of young persons employed in shops, and sent reports to the County Council in each case.

In accordance with regulations issued by the Minister of Health, circulars setting out the Public Health Services in this district were printed and circulated throughout the district.

Licences to retail Pasteurised Milk in the district were renewed in favour of the Preston Industrial Co-operative Society, Ltd.

A regular inspection of the licensed slaughter house in the District has been carried out and it has always been found to be in a clean and satisfactory condition.

The following table shows the number of animals that have been slaughtered for human consumption:—

Cows	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
204	1020	324

All the pigs have been slaughtered on farm premises and have been inspected under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1934.

The milk producing farms have been inspected at intervals during the year, and are now mostly of a very good standard as to buildings, dairy accommodation, etc.

138 new houses have been erected by private enterprise. There is no apparent shortage of houses in the district. No Housing Scheme or Slum Clearance Scheme has been necessary, the district being well supplied with good class residential property.

The necessary books and records have been carefully kept, and the returns required by the Ministry of Health and the Lancashire County Council have been promptly dispatched.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

FRANK HIGGINSON,

Sanitary Inspector.

June, 1937.

Extracts from the Report of the Surveyor and Water Engineer.

To the Chairman and Members of the Fulwood Urban District Council.

Gentlemen,

New Buildings.

The number of Plans submitted for approval was	229.	Last year	153.
" " approved	226.	" "	150.
" " disapproved	2.	" "	3.
" " withdrawn	1.	" "	Nil.

A summary of plans approved, etc., this year, as compared with fourteen previous years is here given :—

Year	Houses Approved by Plans.	Houses Erected and Occupied.
1937	229	138*
1936	153	178
1935	210	175
1934	183	255
1933	441	127
1932	114	84
1931	93	46
1930	48	35
1929	47	70
1928	61	35
1927	38	27
1926	48	...
1925	41	...
1924	52	...
1923	62	...

*Fulwood 80 ; Broughton 58.

Note.—From the 1st January to April 11th, 1938, the number of houses erected totals 32. (There would thus appear to be a slowing down in building operations).

New Streets and Sewers.

Approval has been given to 14 plans showing the laying out of lands, the construction of new streets, sewers, and the adoption of building lines, together with widening improvement lines where fronting County or District Roads. The summary overleaf contains details.

Lay out.		New Streets.		Sewers.		No. of Houses proposed.	
Plan No.	Situation.	Length in Yards.	Width in Feet.	Length in Yards.	Diameter.	Fulwood.	Broughton.
2112	Broughton Estates Houses and Beech Drive Shopping Centre.	258	...	..	...	...	10
2117	Highfield Estate Atherton Road, connecting Regent Drive, Eastgate & Westgate.	379	42	386	9in.	...	...
2118	Off Greystoke Avenue	70	42	70	9in.	...	...
2121	Savick Road & Hillpark Avenue	...	...	125	9in.	15	...
2122	Brooklands	...	...	97	9in.	...	7
2138	Hawkhurst Avenue & Black Bull Lane	...	...	...	...	...	10
2148	Watling Street Road and Cromwell Road	...	...	...	...	...	...
2157	Hillpark Avenue & Savick Road	...	...	30	9in.	...	...
2150	Clairaine Avenue	58	30	55	9in.	4	...
2188	Extension of :— Lulworth Road Lindale Road Holnfield Road	152 113 163	36	265	9in.	58	...
2195	Black Bull Estate	...					
2205	Atherton Road	...					
2239	Black Bull Estate	970					
2242	Oakwood Drive	...	...	40	9in.	...	...
2248	North side of Cadley Causeway...	587	36	...	...	115	...
Totals		2750	...	1121	...	192	27 With two service roads

Bye-Laws of New Streets and Buildings.

Though the Council had new Bye-Laws approved by the Ministry of Health on the 25th November, 1935, which came into operation on the 1st March, 1936, the Ministry by their Circular No. 1640, of the 12th July, 1937, imposed the task of preparing new sets and have issued new models, whereby the old urban, rural, and intermediate classification disappears, and there is likely to be difficulties in different areas in selecting the bye-laws needed from such models. The imposition of adapting new codes is not all. There are many new features which will greatly enlarge responsibilities and the scope of staff control of new buildings, drains, materials for external walls, covering and structural framing; sand, cement-mortar, reinforced concrete, aggregate of cement concrete, damp proof courses, fire resisting materials, elevation of sites, foundations, "Hard Timber" (no definition), other timbers (no specification given), etc.

The net result will be to saddle the Council and the officials with problems, the practical solutions of which are not always enforceable by clearly defined regulations and penalties, leaving too many loopholes for those builders whose primary aim is speculation minus good and substantial building. The duties thus cast upon the controlling agencies will be enhanced and onerous.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

No new sewers have been constructed by the Council.

The examination of sewers, the cleansing of manholes has been regularly performed, and the repair of a slight burst on the south main sewer near Mill House was carried out.

The occasional leakage from the northern main sewer passing through the Institution land disclosed that the joints were made of puddle which gave way when the sewer became fully charged during heavy rain. It is proposed to re-joint with cement a length of this sewer on this land.

Now that the southern part of Cromwell Road is fairly built up, it is desirable that as the Council has no sewer in the locality, to connect the property to the Corporation sewer in that road and negotiations are to be opened to that end.

On the refusal of the Council to provide a sewer in Cadley Causeway for the development of the Tomlinson Trustees land, the owners laid the sewer at their cost.

Owing to the serious check occasioned by the proposals made several months ago by the Preston Rural District Council to abandon your Cottam works and create new ones at Lea where the Fulwood sewage, the Broughton sewage, and that from Ingol, Lea and Ashton may be treated under a joint Sewerage Board, it has not been possible to complete your scheme of extensions to deal with either Fulwood or Broughton sewage. Unexpected delays have arisen at the instance of the Rural Council, but matters have now arrived at the stage when a conference is arranged for the Engineers of both Councils to discuss the engineering propositions of both districts. Your case is to retain your present works and extend them to dispose of the sewage from your district and from the Rural area in order to avoid the multiplication of works.

On this subject it will be of interest to record the following particulars furnished to the Ribble Joint Committee at their request in connection with the County Council Bill in Parliament to merge the County Drainage Authorities governing the Irwell and Ribble drainage areas. This indicates the capital outlay by Fulwood on Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

	1932-3			1933-4			1934-5			1935-6			1936-7		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1.— <i>Loan Sinking Fund Charges</i> ...	636	1	8	587	5	4	563	3	10	376	10	2	267	15	6
2.— <i>Maintenance Expenditure</i> ...	974	15	4	817	4	5	581	9	11	641	12	1	782	9	4
The average over 5 years				No. 1	=	£486	3	0							
Do.				No. 2	=	£759	10	0							
								<hr/>							
	Land	...	...					362	5	0					
3.— <i>Capital Expenditure—Works</i>	1902-3	6986	17	8											
	1903-4	2509	12	11											
	1904-5	451	8	2											
	1905-6	3983	17	5											
	1906-7	940	11	1											
	1907-8	1948	7	11											
	1908-9	490	11	2											
	1909-10	58	0	11											
	1932-34	199	15	0					17569	2	3				
								<hr/>							
Total Expenditure to the end of 1937				...					£17931	7	3				

Associated with the transfer of Ribbleton in your old area under the Review Order, the Preston Corporation paid in April last a sum of £134 8s. 11d. for the cost of conveying and treating sewage from Ribbleton between the 1st April, 1934, and the 13th November, 1936.

The analyses of the effluent from the Cottam works by the Ribble Joint Committee have been exceptionally high throughout the year, proving that the systems are working satisfactorily.

To assist in control, and expedite reports of progress, or other purposes, a telephonic installation is being established between the office, the foreman's house and the works.

The *ventilation of sewers* is kept up, but may need additions as the volume of sewage becomes greater.

Collection and Disposal of House Refuse.

As this undertaking expands as property increases, adjustments are made in the daily rounds, especially where Fulwood joins Broughton, resulting in the greater employ of the new Vulcan wagon which was designated to cope mostly with the Broughton refuse. This wagon—purchased for £463—was put into use on the 1st June last, and is now engaged $3\frac{1}{2}$ days per week, contrasted with $1\frac{1}{2}$ days per week by the old Vulcan wagon after the district extension took place in April, 1934.

Throughout your area collection is made weekly.

Below will be found the statistics of work performed and comparative costs :—

Year.	No. of Ashbins emptied.	No. of Ashpits emptied.	No. of Closet Pails.
1937	148,430	28	624
1936	140,515	35	536
1935	132,639	38	436

The refuse is disposed of at "tips" situate at Broughton Towers and at a farm in Longsands Lane. The estimated expenditure on this head for the year 1937-38 works out at 10/2d. (*) per house per annum as against 9/10-31d. for 1936-37, and 9/2-68d. for 1935-36. (*) This includes payment of principal and interest on *two* motor wagons.

Trade refuse is removed by special arrangements as follow : From five shops of the Preston Industrial Co-operative Society who pay at the rate of 10/- for a weekly collection, and from the Sharoe Green Hospital, for which 10/- per week is paid for a daily collection of furnace ashes, &c. (excepting Sundays). The agreement with the War Office for Sanitary Services at the Barracks is maintained and carries with it a yearly payment to the Council of £102, payable in quarterly instalments.

Regional Town Planning.

(The Council's representatives on the Joint Committee were Councillors Cooke, Herling and Jones).

The vast amount of detail work in preparing simultaneously the schemes for all the outer districts proving so arduous and slow, together with the prolonged yet indeterminate proceedings of the Committee, which were retarded by an inadequate staff, prompted the Committee to change their policy. Appeals for extension of time in which to complete the schemes were frequently made to the Ministry of Health, and in consequence of the replies received, it was decided to concentrate upon the scheme which applied to Fulwood. This policy has been vigorously pursued, hastening the exercise of the obligations falling upon this department, greatly adding to the services rendered here to embody the needs and amenities of this district, and to give the requisite protection of your interests. (The preliminary proposals by plan was completed and approved by you on the 12th April, 1938).

Several important meetings of representative Surveyors have been held to discuss these and other important proposals cropping up in relation to other districts, whereby the Committee was able to settle them as they arose.

There is an important item in these proposals which outlines a proposed road from Longsands Lane, across country to an existing public road at Cow Hill. Hitherto, this proposal has been vigorously opposed on behalf of the Preston Rural District Council, on the ground that they did not wish any development adjoining or into their area. In this portion of your district there is no road outlet eastwards; any expansion of the East Ward must eventually be in this direction—so that the projected road is naturally desirable and necessary.

When the proposals are sanctioned by the Ministry of Health, and they forecast important changes for Fulwood, and the scheme becomes operative, the question of administrative and executive action will add considerably to local concerns.

Open Spaces and Playing Fields.

The acquisition of land for these purposes has not made much progress, but a definite report upon the land owned by Mr. R. Smith, between Garstang Road and Black Bull Lane will shortly be made.

Suggestions for other Open Spaces and walks, either by acquirement or reservation for a period of years were denoted on the preliminary plan of the Regional Joint Town Planning Committee:

From *Garstang Road* to *Fulwood Row* along one or both sides of the Savick Brook; including an area of about $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres on the Rothwell Estate between Sharoe Green Lane and Fulwood Hall Lane.

The Golf Course Reservation and probably the throwing open of the wooded lands north of the course nearing Tower Lane.

Land and woods adjoining the feeder to the Savick Brook—Sharoe Green Lane to Fernyhalgh and Haighton—the latter portion by reservation.

Land and woods adjoining Brook from Woodplumpton Road to Garstang Road, and east of "Greyfriars." (Reservation).

Resting Place.—The purchase of 1108 square yards of land at the corner of Harrison Road and Garstang Road, Fulwood, for the purpose of a Resting Place, was successfully negotiated with Mr. Dewhurst. A scheme for laying out and equipping the area was approved, and loan application made to the Ministry of Health for a sum of £579, to cover all requirements, which was sanctioned without a local inquiry being held.

Sanitary Conveniences.—The contract for the erection of these premises at the junction of Black Bull Lane and Garstang Road, Broughton, was let to Messrs. H. H. Topping & Son at £294, and were brought into use in the last week of October, 1937, meeting an urgent need in that locality.

Water Supply.

Rainfall at Barnsfold.—Excluding small decimal readings because rain fell on dry ground for short periods and was of no value, the net fall for the year was 29·16.

1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.	1932.	1931.	1930.	1929.
29·16	44·00	46·35	39·74	31·74	45·38	51·77	47·24	45·39
(A)			(B)	(C)				
(A.—Dry season. B.—Dry season. C.—Drought.)								

The heaviest fall was 1·38 on June 4th. There was no rain on 187 days.

Barnsfold Reservoirs.—The effective storage capacity of the two Reservoirs is 78 million gallons.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	Totals.
The levels on the 1st January, 1937 were :	28ft. 4in.	30ft. 0in.	= 58ft. 4in.
„ „ „ „ 31st December, 1937 „	23ft. 9in.	16ft. 6in.	= 40ft. 3in.
Full capacities :	31ft. 7in.	30ft. 1in.	= 61ft. 8in.
The lowest levels were, September 24th :	8ft. 0in.		
„ „ „ „ September 23rd :		10ft. 1in.	

Highest levels in each Reservoir were attained on twelve days between the 19th and 28th February, and there were no overflows of long duration during that period.

The levels at 1st April, 1938 were :	18ft. 7in.	22ft. 0in.	= 40ft. 7in.
„ „ „ „ 1937 were :	31ft. 7in.	26ft. 4in.	= 57ft. 11in.

Since the puddle walls were raised and the top levels of the embankments adjusted, a slight settlement of earth occurred west of the valve house of No. 1 Reservoir, but was immediately attended to in a substantial way.

The planting of shrubs flanking the approach road has been extended to opposite the embankment dividing the two Reservoirs.

The rainfall for the year (29·16) was the lowest recorded during the last ten years, and the shortage had to be made up from other sources shown later. Whilst there was no restriction adopted, the public were enjoined by a leaflet on the 12th October to exercise economy and give prompt notice of any leakages.

The amount and cost of water purchased to the 31st December, 1937, was :—

	Million Gallons.	Cost £ s. d.		
(A).— <i>From Fylde Water Board</i> into the 9in. and 10in. mains from Barnsfold to Houghton Reservoir ...	39,478,000	2748	18	9
(B).— <i>From Prescot Proprietary, Ltd. "Saddle End,"</i> into main discharging at Barnsfold Reservoirs ...	30,632,000	674	7	0
(C).— <i>From Preston Corporation</i> into mains at Grimsargh	1,531,000	77	12	0
Totals ...	71,641,000	3500	17	9

Notes: (A).—Supply into 9in. main began on October 26th and finished at 30th November.

Supply into 10in. main began on September 21st and finished at December 20th.

In the case of the 9in. main the supply was into mains at Goosnargh, part of Whittingham Parish, to the Whittingham Mental Hospital, with the surplus to Houghton Reservoir. Water conveyed by the 10in main was discharged direct into the Houghton Reservoir.

(B).—Supply began on the 28th April and continued until the 31st December.

(C).—Supply commenced on October 25th and continued until the 31st December.

Beacon Fell Farm was duly vacated by Mr. Butler. Mr. John Miller, acting for the Council negotiated a settlement for disturbance, &c., amounting to £147 10s. 0d, payable by the Council.

The extension of the main Collecting Drain from below Fell Farm, under and around the breast of the hill, as determined at the Annual Inspection on the 17th June, was begun shortly after and continued for a distance of 566 lineal yards. At that point and from trial holes made further on, rock and shale was encountered, and the work was suspended. The cost was £290 16s. 3d. Since its completion there has not been sufficient rainfall to test its value.

Tabular statement summarising reports of consumption for each month, and for the year 1937, with averages per head per day :—

Month.	Fulwood Water Area. Gallons.	Average per day. Gallons.	Total average per head per day.	Domestic Average per head per day.	Whittingham Mental Hospital. Gallons	Average per day. Gallons	Average per head per day.	Total Consumption. Gallons.
To Jan. 18.	8,426,500	443,500	32·11	27·40	2,111,983	111,157	30·18	10,538,483
Jan. to Feb. ...	12,096,000	432,000	32·75	26·68	4,486,000	160,214	46·39	16,582,000
Feb. to March ...	12,292,000	439,000	31·35	26·35	4,228,000	151,000	43·78	16,520,000
Mar. to April ...	15,727,000	449,343	32·09	27·00	5,320,000	149,430	40·36	21,047,000
Apl. to May ...	12,129,000	433,180	30·71	25·00	4,705,000	168,070	45·40	16,834,000
May to June ...	11,919,992	425,714	30·40	25·40	4,901,008	175,036	47·08	16,821,000
June to July ...	14,885,500	425,300	30·02	25·00	6,319,950	180,570	48·78	21,205,450
July to August ...	11,592,000	414,000	29·06	24·00	5,040,000	180,000	48·62	16,632,000
Aug. to Sept. ...	14,700,000	420,000	30·00	24·50	5,950,000	170,000	46·00	20,650,000
Sept. to October ...	12,129,992	433,214	30·83	25·70	4,800,000	171,430	46·84	16,929,992
Oct. to Nov. ...	12,264,000	438,000	29·02	24·52	4,648,000	166,000	44·08	16,912,000
Nov. to Dec. 14. ...	12,575,000	449,000	30·00	25·00	4,760,000	170,000	46·00	17,332,000
„ 14 to 31.	8,073,774	448,543	30·00	25·00	3,086,262	171,457	46·31	11,160,036
Totals 1937	158,807,758		30·64	25·50	60,356,203		39·60	219,163,961
Totals 1936	153,214,000		31·03	26·35	46,229,000		34·34	199,443,000

The number of New Houses certified for water supply in the Water Area were :

		1937	1936	1935
Fulwood Urban District	...	138	178	175
Rural Area—Broughton	...	—		
Whittingham	3			
Goosnargh	2			
Haighton	3			
Grimsargh	22			
Ingol, &c.	14			
	—	44	37	61
Totals	...	182	215	236

Construction of New Mains and Extensions.

Broughton to Haighton Reservoir.—The scheme for the provision of a 9in. diameter cast iron main to directly link up the Broughton Wards with the Reservoir at Haighton was eventually sanctioned by the Ministry of Health, on an estimated (and revised) cost of £6,500. Satisfactory Contracts were entered into for pipes, specials, appliances, gearing, etc., but owing to the state of the iron market delays in commencing deliveries were inevitable. The work has been performed by direct labour, by the creation of a new gang mainly composed of navvies. Suitable men have been difficult to get and frequent changes occurred owing to the proximity of Courtauld's undertaking and the Chorley Munition works taking on men at higher rates of pay.

Despite notices and plans served on them months previously, work was prolonged by the Preston Rural District Council's widening, shouldering up, and tar macadam works over the line of the original route in Durton Lane, rendering excavation and re-instatement laborious and more expensive than was contemplated, especially as the verges had been destroyed. The narrowness of Durton Lane has also gone against progress.

Associated with this work will be the cleansing of Haighton Reservoir, the cost of which is provided for in current revenue estimates.

The following other *new mains and extensions* were laid, pipes in each case being of 3in. diameter, the figures denoting lineal yards:—

Fulwood Urban District:

Atherton Road, Eastgate and Westgate (348); Greystock Avenue (51); Greystock Place (36); Regent Drive (102); Strathmore Road (102); Hawkhurst Crescent (94); Windsor Drive (24); Southgate (30); Derby Road (18); Fulwood Hall Lane (36); Brookside Road (156); Road off Greenway (12); Oakwood Drive (76). A total of 1085 lineal yards.

Rural Area:

Hillcrest Avenue, Ingol, 99 lineal yards.

The Ministry of Health sanctioned these Loans for the capital outlays.—

April	...£5000	0	0	£3850 for expenditure incurred for the previous 5 years and £1150 for current works, after a Ministry Inquiry.
March	...	107	8	3
May	...	72	15	0
"	...	35	19	5
August	...	347	15	6
"	...	47	5	6
"	...	447	5	0
November	...	225	5	0

(Without Ministry Local Inquiry).

Prospective.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.—The sewerage of the Broughton Wards; Extension of existing Fulwood Disposal Works, and the construction of works to deal with Broughton sewage.

The foregoing may be subject to three alternatives : First, the imposition of a joint scheme with the Preston Rural District Council for treating the sewage at their Lea site (abandoning the Cottam Works) ; Secondly, the pumping of the Rural sewage from Lea to Cottam Works, and the extension of the later ; and Thirdly, the construction of a valley sewer from Preston Corporation Disposal Works at Freckleton—as their present system is fully charged, and the creation of additional facilities for disposal at the latter works.

Playing Fields, Open Spaces, Resting Places.

Water Works.—Alternative schemes to augment the Water Supply of the district are under consideration by the Water Sub-Committee ; together with the probable installation of Chlorination systems, and the possible consideration of filtration processes to deal with Fell water.

(Signed) ARTHUR W. SMITH,

Surveyor & Water Engineer.

URBAN DISTRICT OF FULWOOD.

SUMMARY of the particulars required by the Ministry of Health Circular 1650, dated the 4th October, 1937, to be included in the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1937.

1.—Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

(For Statistics see page 5.)

2.—General provision of health services for the area.

Ambulance facilities :—

- (a) For Infectious cases—Motor Ambulance provided by Preston, Fulwood and Longridge Joint Hospital Committee.
- (b) For Non-infectious and Accident cases—Motor ambulance provided by Preston Corporation.

Professional Nursing in the Home :—

Nature of arrangements made by the local authority in the district for general nursing and nursing of infectious diseases—None.

Treatment Centres and Clinics—None in district.

Hospitals in the district—(a) Public : Sharoe Green Hospital and Maternity Home.
(b) Voluntary : None.

3.—Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Water Supply :—

Authority from which supply obtained—Urban Council and Fylde Water Board.

Source of supply—Upland gathering area, Beacon Fell and Saddle Fell.

Particulars of any new sources of public supply—None.

Is supply of district satisfactory ? (a) in quality—Good. (b) in quantity—Good.

Constant or intermittent—Constant. The whole water supply under consideration.

Approximate number of dwelling-houses with piped supplies (public and private) :—

(a) Direct from mains—3004. (b) By stand pipe—None.

Possibilities of contamination—None.

Action taken in respect of any form of contamination—None.

Any liability to plumbo-solvent action—None.

If piped supply, state if water has been controlled by bacteriological examination :—Number of examinations—None. Chemical analyses—Results good.

Approx. No. of dwelling-houses supplied from wells, springs, streams, &c.—None.

Any insufficiency, and where ?—None.

Nature of extensions (if any) during the year ?—New mains laid to supply all new properties.

Rivers and Streams—

Action taken to check the pollution of streams—Under supervision of Ribble Joint Committee.

•Closet accommodation at the end of 1937 :—

Privy middens—No. of middens—1. No. of closets attached to these middens—1.

Does this system still exist in populous and closely built centres?—No.

No. of pail closets—12. No. of dry ashpits (excluding middens)—13.

No. of movable ashbins—2933. No. of houses on water carriage system—3004.

No. of fresh water closets,—4506. No. of waste water closets—3.

Does Council contribute towards cost of conversion?—No.

What kind of closet accommodation is being provided for new property?—Fresh water closets.

Public Cleansing :—

(a) The method of collecting dry house refuse—Motor vehicle collects weekly.

(b) The method of collecting refuse from earth closets and privies—Motor vehicle collects when necessary.

(c) The method of disposing of dry house refuse—Tips.

(d) The method of disposing of refuse from earth closets and privies—Buried on tips.

(e) The method of cleansing cesspools—No cesspool.

State whether public cleansing is carried out by sanitary authority, contract or occupiers of houses?—Sanitary Authority.

Any extension or improvement during the year in the arrangements?—None.

Are motor vehicles used?—Yes.

If privy middens exist, are they emptied by day or night?—Day.

Does the Sanitary Inspector supervise the scavenging?—No.

Sanitary Inspections during 1937 :—

No. of premises visited—4.

Defects or nuisances—No. discovered—4. No. abated—4.

No. of Notices served: Informal, Nil. Statutory, Nil.

Shops :—

Particulars of any action taken under provisions of Shops Act, 1934—Under general administration of County Council. Sanitary Inspector examined 86 premises re ventilation, &c.

Smoke abatement :—

Any special action taken with regard to smoke abatement?—No.

No. of factory and works chimneys in the district—2.

No. of observations—Nil.

Swimming Baths and Pools—No public baths or pools.

Schools—(a) Sanitary condition—One good, one bad. (b) Water supply—Good.

Offensive Trades—None.

Workshops and Workplaces—No. on register, 4; What is their condition?—Good.

Common Lodging Houses—None.

Houses let in Lodgings—None.

Tents, Vans, Sheds, &c.—Action taken—None. Date of bye-laws 25th November, 1935.

Are they adequate?—Yes.

Underground Sleeping Rooms—None.

Canal Boats: Number inspected—None.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928:—No of premises in district on which rag flock is manufactured, used or sold.—None.

Notable sanitary improvements during 1937:—1121 yards new sewers to serve newly laid-out estates.

Chief sanitary requirements of district—The sewerage and disposing of the sewage of the area known as Broughton.

4.—Housing.

Number of new houses erected during the year—138.

Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:—

(a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)—126.

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose—126.

Housing conditions—General observations as to housing conditions, including the standard of houses, the prevalent types, age and approximate numbers and general soundness of the several types—any information as to prevailing forms of defects and of prevailing bad conditions resulting from overcrowding:—Good class residential houses throughout the district; mostly owner occupied. Many new modern detached villas have been erected since the war. All houses built are of a good type.

Sufficiency of supply of houses:—

(a) Extent of shortage (if any)—No apparent shortage.

(b) Particulars of any housing scheme in hand or contemplated—None in hand or contemplated.

(c) Any special difficulties in the way of providing suitable sites for new houses?—None.
Plenty of land available.

Overcrowding—No evidence. Only one overcrowded house in the district.

Fitness of houses—No difficulties found.

5.—Inspection and Supervision of Food.

(a) Milk Supply.—Action taken with regard to—

The administration of The Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, The Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, and The Milk and Dairies Order, 1926—Constant supervision of the farms producing milk in the area, and samples of milk taken from retailers in the district and at the producing farms.

The Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936—

No. of dealers' licences issued by the local authority during 1937 in respect of—"Tuberculin Tested" milk: (i) Bottling—None. (ii) Distribution—None. "Accredited" milk—

(i) Bottling—None. (ii) Distribution—None.

No. of licences issued in respect of "Pasteurised" milk—Pasteurising plants, 1.
Retail distributors, 4.

Any refusal or revocation of registration of retailers or of licences for graded milk, with reasons for the refusal or revocation—None.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops—Are they periodically inspected?—Yes.

How often?—Once or twice yearly.

What is their condition?—Mostly good.

Has any owner undertaken (voluntarily) structural alterations or improvements to farm buildings?
Two farms made structural alterations and improvements.

Farms. No. of dairy farms—47. Approximate number of cows in the district—956.

Cowkeepers. No. of Cowkeepers (including the dairy farms)—47. No. of Inspections during year—50.

Dairymen or Purveyors of Milk (other than Cowkeepers)—No. of Dairymen or Milk Purveyors, 20.

If a Veterinary Inspector has been appointed give (a) the approximate number of cows inspected and (b) the number found to be suffering from tuberculosis—(a) Administered by the Lancashire County Council.

Action taken by local authority as to (i) Tuberculous milk.—None.

(b) Meat and other foods.—Observations on—

(1) Action taken with regard to meat and other food, including inspection of slaughter-houses, meat shops, stalls and vehicles, and places where food is prepared—Examination of carcasses at the licensed slaughter-house in the district; All slaughterings at farms notified here and inspected; Meat shops in the district periodically inspected.

(2) Inspection of meat—

Cows, 204. Sheep and lambs, 1020. Pigs, 324 —Killed in Fulwood; inspected in Preston.

(3) Has a public slaughter-house been provided?—No.

Private Slaughter-houses :—Number registered—1. Number licensed—1.

Bakehouses :—Number 3. Condition satisfactory.

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, &c.—Administered by the Public Health Department of the Lancashire County Council.

6.—Prevalence of and Control over Infectious Diseases.

Hospital Accommodation provided or available :—For Smallpox—Elswick (Joint) Hospital.

No. of beds—12. Where situate—Elswick.

Is the hospital used by "agreement" or "arrangement"?—Jointly with Preston R.D.C. and Preston County Borough.

Are any retaining fees paid?—Capital sum annually, plus basis of user.

Is the district a constituent authority?—Yes.

For other Infectious Diseases—Preston, Fulwood and Longridge Joint Hospital.

No. of beds—36. Where situate—Long Sands Lane, Fulwood.

Is the hospital used by "agreement" or "arrangement"?—Capital sum annually, plus basis of user.

Is the district a constituent authority?—Yes.

Are patients required to contribute towards cost of treatment—No.

Cost of hospital treatment for infectious disease—The total cost to the local authority for two recent years :—

Year ended 31st March, 1936—£402. Year ended 31st March, 1937—£358.

Observations as to sufficiency or otherwise of the available accommodation—Sufficient.

Has any action been taken or advised with the object of securing that the hospital accommodation available is utilised to the best advantage?—None necessary.

Has action been taken to shorten the period of stay of uncomplicated cases of scarlet fever?—Yes, some of the cases remain four weeks; serum is given to every case; Or to replace hospital treatment in suitable instances by nursing and supervision at home?—No nursing arrangements. Most cases treated at Isolation Hospital, remainder in their home.

Have any new methods been adopted for the selection of individual cases for which admission to hospital is most imperative?—No; or any new decision as to the admission of cases of diseases, such as measles or whooping cough?—No.

Infectious diseases generally :—

Review briefly the prevalence of notifiable infectious diseases during the year 1937, and give any noteworthy facts as to the source or spread of infection—There is nothing noteworthy to report.

Give the clinical type and diffusion of : (a) Diphtheria—Not severe. (b) Cerebro-spinal fever—None. Only one case, recovered.

Notes on the supply and prompt use of :

Diphtheria Antitoxin—(a) The Council provide and keep a supply and the same is promptly used.

(b) Anti-meningococcus serum—Supply at Isolation Hospital.

Are supplies readily available?—Yes. If so, where kept?—Local Chemists, Isolation Hospital.

Are any other vaccines or sera supplied free to Medical Practitioners?—No.

Pneumonia, malaria and dysentery—Experience in regard to these diseases.—No malaria or dysentery. Pneumonia not more prevalent than usual.

If any of the following diseases are compulsorily notifiable in your district? Measles—No. Whooping Cough—No. Diarrhoea (under 2 years)—No. Chicken Pox—No. Any others—No. Observations—None.

Any local action taken in regard to the use of measles serum for prophylaxis or attenuation?—None.

Action taken in regard to (a) Contacts, (b) Return cases, (c) Carrier cases.—Contacts are supervised. Return cases, none. Diphtheria carriers kept under observation when discovered; none during the year.

Pathological and bacteriological examinations—At which laboratory are specimens examined?—Preston Royal Infirmary when required.

Number of times School Closure adopted during 1937—None.

Disinfection after infectious disease :—

No. of Houses disinfected during 1937—13. Method—Formalin spray.

Are houses disinfected after (a) Pulmonary Tuberculosis—Yes. (b) Measles—Yes, when asked for.

Apparatus used for Clothing, Bedding, &c.—Steam. No. of Articles disinfected—110.

Where is apparatus situated?—Isolation Hospital.

Disinfestation:—

What arrangements exist for the disinfestation of verminous, &c., persons?—None.

The prevalence of any animal or insect pests such as rats, bugs, fleas, mosquitoes, &c., should be referred to and particulars given of the measures taken for their suppression—No complaints were received under this heading except odd cases of rats having found their way into dwelling houses.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum —No. of cases notified in your district during 1937—1, treated in hospital.

CHARLES J. TRIMBLE.

June, 1938.

Medical Officer of Health.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the
year 1937, for the Urban District of Fulwood, on the
administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	18	None.	None.
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	4	None.	None.
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises)	None.	None.	None.
Total	22	None.	None.

2.—Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	

Nil.

Outwork in Unwholesome Premises, Section 108.—None.

CHARLES J. TRIMBLE,

June, 1938.

Medical Officer of Health.

